

COMMERCIAL.

HERALD OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, October 18, 1881.]

There has been a considerable falling off in the retail trade to-day, owing to the rain which commenced falling at an early hour and continued at intervals during the day.

Dallas has fully entered the arena of the wholesale trade and is competing successfully for the business of northern, eastern and western Texas. In giving our reports and quotations, they refer more directly to the wholesale and jobbing business than to the retail trade of our city. The time is past, and forever, when the retail trade of Dallas will attract the same attention as formerly, and the jobbing and wholesale trade absorbs nearly all the interest of a great commercial paper like the HERALD, and its readers all over the country look to it for exact reports of the state of the market, and rely upon its accuracy. And while the HERALD will do all in its power to foster and sustain the retail trade of our city, our great aim will be to encourage the establishment of more wholesale houses here until we have a sufficient in every line to meet the growing wants of trade, with ample stocks, commensurate with the demands made upon us by country dealers.

We yesterday spoke of the business transacted by our grocery dealers, and to-day we take up dry goods. The trade in this line has been unprecedentedly large, and as the season advances the sales increase in volume. One of our oldest and heaviest dealers says, speaking within bounds, his trade to country dealers has increased fully fifty per cent over the sales for the same time last year. Another remarks that his sales had more than doubled. And this, too, in the face of the fact that a number of new houses have opened here, who are doing a business far beyond their expectations. One great reason for this increase of trade is the low prices for all goods in this line which have been maintained here. At other wholesaling points dealers have taken advantage of the rise in goods at the factories and have advanced their figures on nearly all staples, while here our merchants have given their customers the benefit of the low prices at which they made their purchases early in the season. The same may be said of the notion and millinery houses. And we say again, as we have asserted before, that Dallas is the lowest market for all goods in these lines west of the Mississippi river. These truths are beginning to be known and appreciated, as is verified by the extraordinary large trade done by our dry goods merchants.

Business in all lines to-day has been fair. We have no material change to notice in prices of groceries. Meats and lard have declined fully one-half cent. Coffees remain firm, with no indications of change. The market, however, is weak in New York and other seaboard cities, owing to large arrivals from Brazil. Teas are rather weak, and dealers in eastern cities are forcing sales owing to continued heavy receipts. Sugars are very strong, with an upward tendency. The crop in Louisiana is much below the average, and is estimated now at 125,000 bushels, against 203,314 last year.

Staple dry goods remain very firm, and although the stocks are fair prices must advance soon unless goods in first hands decline. In the east the volume of sales is much heavier than a year ago. As a rule, prices remain firm at a somewhat higher range than at this time last year, and cotton goods are kept pretty stiff at the quotations current a week ago by the reduced supplies at all points, and the diminished crop of cotton. There is a good trade in American and imported dress goods, and cloths are more active. Skirts, underwear, hose, etc., continue to sell freely, and there is a good trade in notions, fancy goods and gloves, while blankets and flannels are in urgent request. Carpets are still active at full values.

The drug trade has been large during the whole season, and is increasing in volume almost daily. Our prices are revised, and it will be seen that they compare favorably with any western market.

The liquor trade of the city has been active for some time past, and dealers speak of a large increase in sales. Our trade in this line extends to all parts of north, east and west Texas, and our merchants are gradually pushing their business further and further in every direction. The larger beer trade of Dallas is assuming large proportions, and a brewery here, if erected with sufficient capital to carry it on successfully, would yield a heavy profit. It is said a brewery always pays.

It is said there are 58,000,000 gallons of whisky stored in Kentucky. It should be one of the most influential states in the union.

COTTON.

There were only about two hundred bales offered on the market to-day, all having arrived during the evening and night previous. The rain and bad roads prevented the usual daily receipts. Prices were steady at our yesterday's quotations, as follows:

Good Ordinary
Low middling
Middling
Strict middling
Good middling
Middling fair.

FUTURES.

Futures to-day have been altogether irregular, opening in New York at 11 50 65, 11 57 for January, and gradually advanced and closed at 11 67 61 11 68. In New Orleans they opened at 11 20 61 11 30 for the same month, and closed at 11 31 61 11 32. In Liverpool they closed 11 16 off of last night's reports. We give the closing last night and to-night of New York and New Orleans:

NEW YORK. October 18.—Futures closed steady. Sales 125,000 bales.

YESTERDAY. TO-DAY.

October	11 22 61 11 23 11 24 11 25
November	11 23 61 11 24 11 25 11 27
December	11 24 61 11 25 11 26 11 28
January	11 25 61 11 26 11 27 11 29
February	11 26 61 11 27 11 28 11 30
March	11 27 61 11 28 11 29 11 31
April	11 28 61 11 29 11 30 11 32
May	11 29 61 11 30 11 31 11 33
June	11 30 61 11 31 11 32 11 34
July	11 31 61 11 32 11 33 11 35

* NEW ORLEANS. October 18.—Futures closed steady.

Sales 28,000 bales.

YESTERDAY. TO-DAY.

October	11 22 60 10 23 10 24 10 25
November	11 23 60 10 24 10 25 10 26
December	11 24 60 10 25 10 26 10 27
January	11 25 60 10 26 10 27 10 28
February	11 26 60 10 27 10 28 10 29
March	11 27 60 10 28 10 29 10 30
April	11 28 60 10 29 10 30 10 31
May	11 29 60 10 30 10 31 10 32
June	11 30 60 10 31 10 32 10 33
July	11 31 60 10 32 10 33 10 34

LIVERPOOL, October 18.—Futures closed steady.

Sales 28,000 bales.

YESTERDAY. TO-DAY.

October	6 3-16 6 3-17
November	6 7-22 6 7-23
December-January	6 9-32 6 9-16 1-1
January-February	6 11-33 6 11-16 1-1
February-March	6 13-32 6 13-16
March-April	6 7-16 6 7-20
April-May	6 17-26 6 17-24
May-June	6 8-24 6 8-23
June-July	6 19-23 6 19-22

In New York spots closed quiet, middling 11 1-2. Sales 1357, with receipts 20,281, exports to Great Britain 30,911; France, 1039; Continent, 338; channel ports, none. Stock on hand, 545,017 bales.

Galveston receipts were 1,434. No other reports were received from that city.

We are without any reports from New Orleans.

St. Louis spots closed quiet, middling 11; good ordinary 9-8. Receipts 2,751. Stock on hand, 335. Sales 451. Stock on hand, 335.

Liverpool spots closed quiet, middling 6-8. Sales 7-18.

The receipts of cotton on Saturday at all the ports amounted to 18,971 bales, as against 31,901 bales a year ago. The re-

ceipts at the port of New York were 2,010 bales. The exports were 21,305 bales.

There is still speculation on the part of cotton men regarding the crop of this country for this season. Among the most reliable statements is the following, which shows the average condition of the crop during the past five years:

States	1841 1840 1839 1838 1837
North Carolina	72 169 83 86 82
South Carolina	63 93 81 89 84
Georgia	71 95 82 81 77
Florida	81 97 85 81 77
Alabama	78 84 80 82 91
Mississippi	72 88 80 89 88
Louisiana	76 88 82 85 92
Texas	69 97 66 102 79
Arkansas	55 95 99 95 99
Tennessee	62 99 107 98 100

GRAIN AND PORK.

There has been but little grain offered in the market to-day, yet the supply is equal to the demand. Prices are unchanged and firm at quotations.

In Chicago November wheat opened at 12 1/2 and closed at 13 5-3 8, being one cent and five-eighths lower than last evening. Corn for the same month opened at 62 and gradually declined until the close, when it stood at 61 1/4, a cent and one-eighth lower than the evening before.

Pork opened at 17 25 for November, and remained steady during the day. It closed last evening at 17 55.

FINANCIAL.

New York Exchange	Buying Selling
St. Louis	Part 1
Chicago	" "
Galveston and Houston	" "

Commercial exchange upon all points \$4 to \$5 discount.

Banking slight, \$4 25.

Frances \$5 10.

Marks 25.

Cold water, other than trade dollars, par.

Trade dollars

Mexican dollars

Mexican halves

Mexican quarters

MONEY MATTERS.

The flow of gold from Europe to America continues, and is likely to do so for a time to come. The British Isles can not produce food enough to sustain the population. In 1880 the value of imports of grain and flour, meat, living and dead, butter, cheese, eggs, fish and potatoes, was upwards of £110,000,000. Great Britain does not produce the raw material used in her manufactures, except iron and coal. Last year she imported £43,000,000 worth of raw cotton, and £25,000,000 worth of wool to cut out her own clip. She had no wool to cut, and she imported £16,000,000 worth of lumber. She was forced to import £7,000,000 worth of hides and raw leather. Here are enumerated articles aggregating in value upward of £37,000,000, or just about one-half of the gross value of all imports into Great Britain, which are not, and cannot be produced at home, some not at all, and the rest not in substantial quantities. Every one of these articles is produced in the United States, and all but one of them, wool, in sufficient quantities, affording a large surplus for export. On the other hand there is not in the whole list of British products, being raw material, unless it be iron, which the United States cannot take from or raise upon its own soil. This, then, is the best possible reason why the average value of goods imported into this country should be less than that of Great Britain. We have what we need at home without buying it abroad.

The British exports from the United States over English and Irish exports, were \$214,400,000 for the first six months in 1881, against \$180,450,000 for the same time in 1880. In the last two years the burden of the shipments of gold, has fallen heavily on France. The loss of gold by the Bank of England during that time was only \$1,000,000, while the Bank of France lost \$12,000,000 in gold, gaining \$71,000,000 in silver, and sustaining a net loss of \$41,000,000 in gold and silver. The foreign commerce of the port of New York of the week just passed showed imports of \$9,402,301 in dry goods and general merchandise, a total for the expiried portion of the year of \$331,261,75, as against \$372,505,336 same time in 1880. Exports of domestic produce \$8,583,600, a total since January 1 of \$283,881,192, as against \$301,563,322 same time in 1880.

The Bank of France reports for the fiscal year a decrease of \$4,552,000 species.

Money continues quite easy. Importations of specie from Europe are heavy. Yesterday the steamer Periere brought 1,000 cases of tea, 1,000 cases of coffee, and 1,000 cases of sugar.

PEPPERS.—We quote per pound, \$1 25.

PEPPERMINT.—We quote per gallon, \$1 25.

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